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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1884.

Announcements Today.

Academy of Music, Blaine, 8 p.m.
Amherst College, Boston, 8 p.m.
Opera House, Boston, 8 p.m.
Comedy Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal, Boston, 8 p.m.
State Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.
Grand Opera House, Boston, 8 p.m.
State Opera House, Boston, 8 p.m.
Shubert Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.
Academy of Music, Boston, 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal, Boston, 8 p.m.
The Parker Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.
State Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.
Academy of Music, Boston, 8 p.m.
State Theatre, Boston, 8 p.m.

Coalition Victories.

The doubtful hanging over the political proclivities of two members of the Illinois Legislature raises the interesting question whether JOHN A. LOOMIS's Senatorial aspirations will be again quenched by a coalition as they were eight years ago, and whether DAVID DAVIS or some other man will be chosen as his successor. It also brings to mind the election to the Senate under analogous circumstances of two statesmen who stood conspicuous in that body and in the annals of the country through one of its stormiest epochs. We mean SALMON P. CHASE and CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. CHASE was elected a Senator from Ohio in February, 1850. He had been for seven years a pronounced abolitionist. Only two or three members of the Legislature were really in favor of his election. By combining their votes with those of all the Democrats the coalition could capture the Senator. The Whig candidate was THOMAS EATON, who had been the candidate of CHASE, WEBSTER, and TOM COHAN during the turbulent administrations of JACKSON, VAN BUREN, TYLER, and POLK. The small nucleus around CHASE let the Democrats know that they would unite on nobody else. In order, therefore, to defeat the Whigs, the Democrats went over in a solid column to CHASE, and he was chosen. The Democrats took their full pay in the overthrow of EATON, leaving CHASE, the same uncompromising abolitionist, he was before.

Two years later a similar event occurred in Massachusetts. The seat of RONALD C. WINSTROP, who was serving out the unexpired term of DAVID WEBSTER, was to become vacant in March, 1850. Mr. WINTHROP was a Whig of the WEINSTEIN, EBYHORN, and CHADDE type. Mr. SUMNER was an extreme Free-Soil—abortionist, in fact. The Legislature contained a few politicians of the like quality. SUMNER was their only candidate. WINTHROP was supported by the Whigs. By combining with SUMNER the Democrats could kill WINTHROP. They were not accustomed to victories of any sort in Massachusetts, and so, necessity, the hard condition of swallowing the bitter abolitionist prescription. After a contest of many weeks SUMNER was chosen by one majority. CALVIN COOPER and GUY BUTLER, leading Democrats in the House, voted for SUMNER. No pipedoes were added or given on either side.

The moral of all this seems to be that those who go into coalitions of this kind must regard the victory as a result in full. We command this view of the case to the Republicans who supported GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Electoral Votes of the South.

"Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population," said Mr. BLAINE in his recent speech at Augusta. Senator BROWN of Georgia estimates the number of these electors at thirty-seven.

The difference between the two statements is not material to the argument. The great fact stands that the political power of the South has been largely increased, and will continue to grow with each recurring census. It certainly does not lie in Mr. BLAINE's mouth to complain of this result of a policy for which he voted in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses.

Just as the rebellion was about to collapse a Republican Congress passed a resolution Feb. 1, 1865, submitting the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery to the thirty-six States then in the Union. That amendment was promptly ratified, according to an official proclamation of Dec. 13, 1865.

When the Thirty-ninth Congress met, the Republican leaders set their wits to work to utilize the enfranchised race as an element of party strength. Some of the wisest of them were adverse to the experiment; but they gave way under the temptation of an indefinite lease of power promised by the managers as the outcome of the negro vote.

The Fourteenth Amendment, conferring suffrage and declaring that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed," was submitted to the State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress June 16, 1866, and was ratified on July 28, 1868.

Supplementary to these amendments were the reconstruction measures, including the Civil Rights Act, since declared to be unconstitutional by the Republican Supreme Court, designed to crush down the whites of the South and to subdue the blacks as Republican voters. Old Virginia had been divided into two States in 1862, furnishing two Republican Senators; and Nevada and Nebraska were subsequently brought in with the same purpose, so as to keep a two-thirds majority.

The Prince of WALES apparently has not read French history in vain. When the French States-general, convened in 1789, extinguished the separate legislative powers of the three orders, and transformed itself into a single National Assembly, the flat went forth that thereafter institutions were to find their warrant in common sense, not in tradition, and from that hour the monarchy was doomed. Had the Eng-

lish Radicals succeeded in preventing a compromise between Mr. GLADSTONE and the Peers, and wiped out the second Chamber, the chances are that the present generation would have seen the British empire converted into a federal republic. As it is, the House of Lords seems more likely to sink slowly under the familiar interposition of legal fictions into a pliant, impulsive, and ornamental adjunct of the popular assembly.

The Mission of an Arizonian.

It is reported from Philadelphia that a young man has arrived in that town on a very interesting errand. He is a citizen of Arizona, and has come East as the agent and representative of an association of young men in that Territory who are anxious to obtain wives.

It seems that there is a great and especial scarcity of young women in the portion of the Territory from which he hails, and that accordingly the forlorn bachelors held a meeting last month to express their discontent and devise a plan for relief. Thirty-one of them banded themselves together, hoping to secure by concerted effort what they had failed to accomplish by their individual endeavors.

They were ranchmen, farmers, miners, civil and mining engineers, a hotel clerk, druggist, and a lawyer. Deputies who were appointed to visit parts of the Union more highly blessed, afterward started for the East, armed with photographs of the anxious bachelors, and fortified by letters of recommendation from the officers of the town.

The agent who has reached Philadelphia begins his search for wives for the association with a good deal of embarrassment, we are told, but he displays a degree of humility which ought to commend him to feminine interest. He has many friends both in his own party and among the Democrats, and his energy and experience have well fitted him for the office.

Nor can Mr. EDISON logically be blamed for wishing to exercise his prerogative in the waning days of his Majority. The only question is one of law. Has he the legal power of appointment?

The term of office of a Police Commissioner is six years; so Mr. JOHN B. ERHARD, whose term expired on May 1, 1877, held over some two years when Mr. ERHARD was appointed as his successor. The question of law is whether the new six years term began to run on May 1, 1877, when Mr. ERHARD's term expired, or on May 29, 1879, when his successor was appointed. Or, in other words, was Mr. ERHARD appointed for a new full term of six years from 1879, or for the unexpired portion of the term commencing in May, 1877? In the latter event his term must have expired on May 1, 1883, and the Mayor had the right to reappoint him as he has just done. The question in regard to the other Commissioners is substantially the same. It is a most questionable law. The courts have never construed the provisions of the charter of 1873 and the Consolidated act of 1883, bearing on this issue, and a court might construe the law either way without furnishing any ground for either attack or suspicion.

In political rights the white man and the black man stand on a level before the law and under the Constitution. If the South had the power to take away suffrage from the negro, it is the very last thing that you'd be attempted. If the Republican party had the power to undo this privilege, it would be a part of their future platforms. The conditions have changed through differing interests. The negro is indispensable to the South for his labor, and he is immensely valuable as a new factor in politics. The South has, therefore, the first interest in protecting the black man, not only for the reasons given, but because the increase of the colored population will constantly reinforce its representation in Congress, and correspondingly in the Electoral College.

Mr. BLAINE ought to have rallied against the policy of his party, which he sustained throughout, instead of assailing the South, which had no part nor lot in bringing about the present condition of things. His defense as a candidate for the Presidency was one of the fruits of that policy. The Southern States could not have mustered one hundred and fifty-three electoral votes if the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments had not been passed.

Radicalism Checked in England.

It seems no longer doubtful that the Radical crusade against hereditary legislators will be the present proved abortive, having agreed upon a scheme of reappointment which will be held before Parliament early in the coming week. Inasmuch as, too, as all the members of the Cabinet are said to favor the plan fixed upon at the recent conference, we infer that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has deemed it prudent to eke out the skin with the fox's, and defer the assertion of his uncompromising views until after the next general election, when he hopes to see his following in the House of Commons more commendable than the supporters of the Whigs.

We are told that the Philadelphia agent is empowered either to send the desired young women to Arizona, paying their expenses, or to put them in communication with such members of the association as they may individually prefer, after consulting the photographs. But here a word of caution to the maidens is necessary. It is exceedingly difficult to make out the character of a man from his photograph, or even from a brief study of his features when he is seen in person. The Rogues' Gallery contains pictures which represent men of most benevolent and even clerical countenances, and the bungo-steerers would get no victims if their foibles gave them away to casual observers as the scoundrels they are.

Even with much knowledge of the world, and after long experience with many kinds of men, a careful student of physiognomy may be grossly deceived. In a photograph, too, the expression is affected by the self-consciousness of the sitter, who makes up his face for the occasion. He cannot help doing it, cannot avoid self-consciousness. That is why the photographs of children and animals, when they are good, are so much more satisfactory as pictures than those of men and women. The sitters are caught in a natural position and when they are not making themselves up for observation.

Therefore we say that the young women must be careful in judgment of these Arizona bachelors, simply by their photographs. Perhaps the ones whose features seem the ugliest and the least attractive may make the best husband, but yet a photograph is apt to mislead pretty clearly the degree of refinement of the individual picture. The sun is a terrible raving in that respect, though it may fail to discover the deeper and sturdier moral qualities.

Finally, it is well that the young women should know what sort of a place Arizona is. It is situated far west and south, lies next to Mexico, is remarkable for its gold and silver mines and its arid plains. Yet in portions of the Territory the vegetation is varied and the climate is mild and generally healthful, the thermometer rarely rising above ninety degrees in summer or falling below zero in winter. In 1880 the population of the Territory was only 1,419, and that there is a necessity for importing wives is shown by the circumstance that, while there were 23,262 males, the number of females was only 12,238.

We hope, therefore, that the Philadelphia agent will have complete success in his mission, and that the overflowing happiness of thirty-one newly married Arizonians will induce all the desirable bachelors of the Territory to emulate their enterprise.

More Facts About the New Lake.

Mr. BROWNS's report of his visit to the great Lake Mistassini confirms, as far as it goes, the information given to M. COEUR by the hunter who had lived for several years on its shores. This man made other important statements about the lake that are worthy of attention.

He told M. COEUR that among the participants in which Lake Mistassini remained him of Lake Superior was the fact that there were beds of copper ore along its shores. Mr. BIGNELL says that the outcropping rocks show promising mineral indications. There are prospects, accordingly, that the mineral resources of the region may make the new discovery commercially important. The hunter also said that Mistassini resembled Lake Superior in the fact that the same varieties of fish were found in abundance in its waters. To the nine first-rate varieties of food fishes enumerated by Mr. BIGNELL, he added two others, making the lake first among Canadian fresh water seas, not only in size, but also in the varieties of its fish. He said that the country west and south of the lake was flat and wellwooded. The principal woods of the lake region were birch and pine, and much of the timber was of exceptional size.

The Indians used to say that there was more water than land on the peninsula of Labrador. There is reason to believe that Lake Mistassini is not the only great lake in this region, for reports of one other great body of water have been received that are as definite as those that led to the recent discovery. The exploration of this lake region is a desideratum that the Dominion Government has taken in hand in a thorough manner.

The party which will survey Lake Mistassini is only one of three expeditions in the field. The Dominion Government sent another party last spring up the River Betsibetsi, which moves northward on a line nearly parallel with the track of the

French St. Lawrence, and about two hundred miles east of it. The third party entered Labrador from Newfoundland, and expected to establish and occupy several stations along the coast, where they will spend the winter making scientific observations. These expeditions are the result of favorable reports that have reached the Dominion Government with regard to relations that had been supposed to be altogether inhospitable.

Major Edison's Police Commissioners.

The Mayor has appointed Mr. STEPHEN B. FUENKE a Police Commissioner, to serve until May 1, 1889, and Mr. JOHN McCULLAGH a Police Commissioner, to serve until May 1, 1890. The Board of Aldermen promptly confirmed the appointments on Monday, and Mr. FENON has been denounced by several of our contemporaries for having made what they term a deal.

Of Mr. JOHN McCULLAGH we know nothing, but Mr. FUENKE has made thus far a capable and efficient Police Commissioner. He has many friends both in his own party and among the Democrats, and his energy and experience have well fitted him for the office.

It seems that there is a great and especially scarcity of young women in the portion of the Territory from which he hails, and that accordingly the forlorn bachelors held a meeting last month to express their discontent and devise a plan for relief. Thirty-one of them banded themselves together, hoping to secure by concerted effort what they had failed to accomplish by their individual endeavors.

They were ranchmen, farmers, miners, civil and mining engineers, a hotel clerk, druggist, and a lawyer. Deputies who were appointed to visit parts of the Union more highly blessed, afterward started for the East, armed with photographs of the anxious bachelors, and fortified by letters of recommendation from the officers of the town.

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The Panama Canal Question.

A Reply to Capt. Eads.

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In my letter published Nov. 6, I stated that "for all commercial purposes, sailing vessels are rapidly giving place to steamers, on the score of economy." In this Capt. Eads says I am mistaken, and adds in support of his declaration that "In 1876 the total registered tonnage of England was 7,961,578, of which only 2,159,362 were steamers, so that seventy-three per cent. of the total tonnage of England consisted of sailing vessels."

The relative amount of steam and sailing tonnage of one country for one year would not, even if correctly stated, prove anything either way.

Until I read Capt. Eads's interview I had been under the impression that all intelligent persons who had enough interest in the subject to keep themselves informed admitted the gradual substitution of steamers for sailing vessels for all commercial purposes. The statistical information proving it is so abundant, so easily obtained, and so frequently published that I cannot understand how it could have escaped notice. Capt. Eads's notice will elicit a few denunciations.

In 1880 only one per cent. of the world's effective tonnage was steam; in 1881 thirty per cent. was steam. The increase has been progressive; and during the decade 1870 to 1880, the proportion of steam tonnage increased twenty per cent. Steamers have five times the carrying power of sailing vessels of equal tonnage, and by effective tonnage I mean the carrying power of the two types.

To meet in advance any objection that may be offered to this standard of measurement, I will compare the proportionate increase of the world's actual tonnage of the steam and sail. In 1850 the sailing tonnage was 6,569,900, the steam tonnage 400,000. In 1851 the sailing tonnage had increased to 15,000,000 and the steam tonnage to 5,641,000, the former two and a quarter times, the latter fourteen times, in 1852.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, in his report dated Nov. 12, 1883, gives us sixty-seven per cent. of the new tonnage, and says that seventy-seven per cent. of the old tonnage was steam.

The sailing tonnage entering our ports from foreign countries in 1884 was 2,221,521 tons; there was a gradual increase up to 1880, when it was 1,591,300 tons, and since that year it has decreased to 1,200,000 tons, and is now 884,000 tons.

The sailing tonnage leaving our ports in 1884 was 1,591,300 tons, and since that year it has decreased to 1,200,000 tons, and is now 884,000 tons.

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